THE MILITANT

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Latin American People Show Hatred of Wall St.

AFL-CIO in Ohio Votes Adoption Of '30-for-40'

CLEVELAND, May 10—The AFL-CIO in the industrial state of Ohio went on record, May 8, favoring the establishment in contracts of a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay. A resolution to that effect was passed unanimously by the merger convention here which was attended by 2,500 unionists representing over a million Ohio members of former AFL and CIO bodies.

In a generally militant mood, the assembly also called for unemployment compensation at 75% of weekly earnings, for extension of benefits to cover the entire period of unemployment, and for the immediate distribution of surplus food to the needy throughout Ohio.

The shorter-work-week resolution was introduced by United Steel Workers Local 1330 of Youngstown. Ted Dostal, delegate from the local and sole speaker on the resolution, pointed out how unemployment was being used to put the pressure on workers still employed and said that "the 30-for-40 demand symbolizes the fight against the bosses on both fronts."

HIT McCLELLAN BODY

The remarks of Steel Workers Secretary-Treasurer I. W. Abel reflected the general militant opinion of the assembly on two important points — the "Right-to-Work" law fight in Ohio, and the McClellan Committee. On the "Right to Work," Abel said that he was disturbed by the complacency of some labor leaders in what he considered was a life or death fight for the union movement.

"The motive behind the McClellan committee is to develop a public opinion that will support reactionary forces to destroy the labor movement," Abel said. "Its purpose is to enact legislation that will bring about the destruction of the labor movement and place it under the heel of government."

A resolution on the McClellan Committee was referred to the Executive Board for future action. A resolution calling for support to seven victims of frame-up in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" case was also referred to the Board. The very fact that this issue was kept alive reflects growing concern over the case.

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OTHER UNIONS DEMAND SHORTER WORK WEEK

Delegates to the convention of the 400,000-member Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which opened in Atlantic City, May 12, cheered a proposal for a federal law to cut the work week to 35 hours in all industries. Jacob S. Potofsky, the union's president, made the proposal in his keynote speech. He said the shorter work week was a necessary permanent measure against business slumps.

In Miami Beach, Florida, the convention of the 250,000-member Textile Workers Union of America is expected to adopt a similar proposal. **In a May 12 report to the convention recommending measures to fight unemployment, the union's executive board advocated a 35-hour week.**

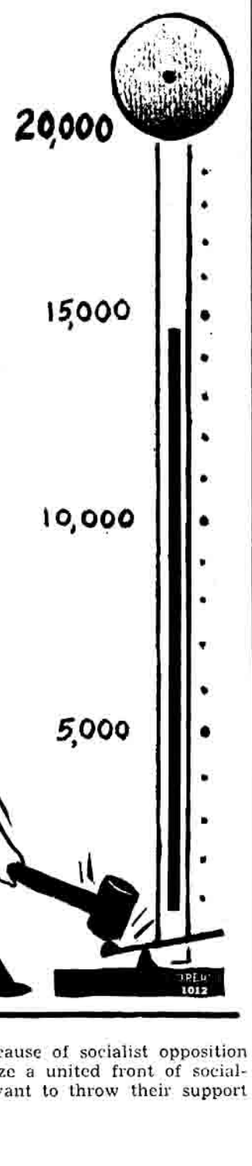
The Victims Of the Depression

See Page 2

Readers Mail Donations To Socialist Fund Drive

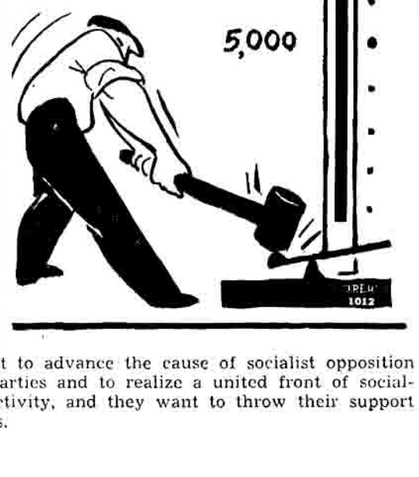
By Murry Weiss
National Fund Drive Director

MAY 14—The spring $20,000 Socialist Expansion Fund for 1958 will wind up a three-month drive on May 31—just 17 days from this writing. Branches of the Socialist Workers Party have already turned in close to $15,000. While this sum is short of what it should be at this point by some 9%, emphatic assurances continue to come in from the Fund Directors that the branches will reach their quotas in full and on time. (See Scoreboard, page 4.)



It will surely be heartening to those who are doing the tough, persistent job of making this drive a success to learn that contributions from sympathizers and friends are more numerous and larger than in many years. In response to our appeal to subscribers of the Militant we received donations from friends in 17 cities who are not in contact with any branch of the Socialist Workers Party. One contribution of $25 came from upstate New York, another of $20 came from Georgia.

Branch fund directors also report a new high for recent years in contributions from friends of the SWP. Eloise Fickland, SWP candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, who is also Philadelphia Fund Director, reports that $109 has come in from friends of the party and that another $50 is pledged. Twin Cities Fund Director Fannie Curran also reports a record $271 collected from friends and sympathizers.



Responses in the mail as well as direct reports from the branches indicate warm support for the idea of a United Socialist Ticket in the 1958 Congressional and state elections. Some contributors to the Fund do not agree with the Socialist Workers Party on a number of questions. However, they feel that the SWP is doing its utmost to advance the cause of socialist opposition to the capitalist parties and to realize a united front of socialists in electoral activity, and they want to throw their support behind such efforts.

Army Clique In Algeria Makes Coup

MAY 14 — A gang of high French Army officers and right-wing French settlers seized power in Algiers, May 13, but backed away from an insurrectionary course the following day. The coup, though abortive, appears to have blocked for the time being an anticipated attempt by Paris to reach a negotiated settlement to the 43-month-old revolution waged by eight million Algerian Arabs for national independence.

The clique was headed by Gen. Jacques Massu, a paratroop commander who has been in charge of organizing the French reign of terror over the Arab population of Algiers. Massu is a special favorite of the rich and privileged French colonists of Algeria who oppose any compromise with the Algerian revolution. The colonists and their supporters in France insist on continuing the attempt to crush the Algerians by all-out military repression.

SEEK COMPROMISE

The fear that this policy is doomed to failure has led more moderate French capitalists, as well as U.S. and British interests, to press for a compromise that would still retain essential imperialist stakes in North Africa.

Massu's move was made after Pierre Pflimlin, a member of the Roman Catholic Popular Republican Party, who was thought to favor an attempted compromise in Algeria, was designated as the new premier of France.

After seizing power in Algeria, Massu broadcast an appeal for the army to take power in France under General deGaulle and prevent the National Assembly from accepting Pflimlin. Though rightist mobs demonstrated in Paris, the call received no widespread support in France. DeGaulle neither rejected nor accepted Massu's appeal.

Early May 14, the Assembly, by a block of the social democratic, center and moderate right-wing parties — with the Communist Party abstaining — voted Pflimlin in as Premier.

Pflimlin appealed for allegiance from the Army in Algeria and implied that he would not take a "soft" line toward the Arab people. Then Massu disclaimed any insurrectionary intentions and implied a pledge of obedience to the new Paris government.

Mich. Socialists Qualify for November Ballot

DETROIT, May 12 — The Socialist Workers Party has qualified for a place on the Michigan ballot in November, Robert M. Montgomery, state elections director, was quoted by the Detroit News as stating last Tuesday.

Formal certification will not take place until the State Board of Canvassers meets sometime during the next two months. Montgomery's statement means that his staff has completed its check of Socialist Workers Party petitions, finds them qualified, and will recommend certification.

Altogether, the SWP submitted 35,500 petitions — including 4,000 on the last filing date as "insurance."

Montgomery also said: "We are waiting for one city to report on a check of petitions filed by the Socialist Labor Party. If the report is favorable, this party apparently also will qualify." The SLP submitted over 21,000 signatures.

Montgomery said his staff is

(Continued on Page 3)

One-Third of Nation Still 'Ill-Housed, Ill-Clad, Ill-Fed'

An Editorial

More than 21 years ago, in his Second Inaugural Address, Franklin D. Roosevelt gave a promise of a "New Deal" for the "one-third of a nation . . . ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." Two wars and a military-spending boom later we still await the fulfillment of that promise. More than a third of the American people still live in poverty, at subsistence level. Another third live just above the mere subsistence level but do not enjoy the minimum comfort and decency standards fixed by government and social agencies.

We have been the victims of a capitalist myth. This is the myth that the vast majority of the American people are living "high off the hog." The sad — the sordid — truth is that the greater number of Americans are poor by any acceptable standards and lack the essentials of decent, healthful living.

The Federal Reserve Board itself is authority for the above conclusions. Its recent report on the division of family incomes reveals these startling facts:

In 1957, over one third of American families, 34%, received under $3,000 — before taxes.

Another 24% received between $3,000 and $4,999.

About 25% got $5,000 to $7,499 and the top 17% were in the $7,500-and-over category.

You can get some idea of what a family income of less than $3,000 a year means today by considering the following fact:

Ten years ago, in 1948, the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, in its study, "Low Income Families and Economic Stability," fixed the "minimum budget necessary for a family of four persons" at more than $3,200 a year.

Allowing for an officially admitted 30% rise in living costs since 1947, the "minimum budget necessary for a family of four persons" today would be not $3,200 a year, but $4,160. Remember, that's for bare subsistence. No luxuries, no big medical expenses — just to keep going from day to day.

In fact, more than two-thirds of the American people in the boom year of 1956, before any recession had set in, failed to enjoy even the minimum of what is considered the "American way of Life." In September 1956, the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California fixed its budget for a family of four at $5,593, or nearly $108 a week. That's after the taxes were paid. Some 75% of U.S. families in 1957 had incomes less than $5,593 — before taxes.

The capitalist propagandists are skilled in clouding the picture of life in America under statistical "averages" like the government figures on unemployment. Last month, for instance, the government agencies released the figure of close to 5,200,000 unemployed. This meant that on any one day 5,200,000 workers were seeking jobs.

But in the course of this year, according to a Census Bureau study, there will have been 20 million out of work at some time for periods of two weeks or more. "Our projection indicates unemployment will average around 5,000,000 but that will mean 20,000,000 seeking jobs at one time or another and getting sharp income cuts through no fault of their own."

Even in "booming" 1956, the report reveals, "approximately 10,000,000 different persons were unemployed . . . at some time" during the year.

This is the real American way of life — in good times and bad. Tens of millions of people hanging over the abyss of destitution. Scores of millions hounded by fear and insecurity, never knowing when their jobs will be snatched from them. And when depression strikes, as it is doing now, we see the true face of capitalism. We invite you to turn to Page 2 for an entire page devoted to the human side of capitalist crisis.

Capitalism is no good now and never has been — not for the working people. We need something better — a lot better. And that something can only be the non-profit socialist system.

U.S. Big Business Also Hit by Popular Rising in Lebanon

By Myra Tanner Weiss

MAY 14—The trigger-happy Big-Business-dominated government in Washington responded to outbursts of anti-U.S. feeling on two continents by rushing marines, para-troopers and sailors to the scene. One thousand U.S. marines were air-lifted to bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico, May 13, in preparation for a quick trip South as thousands of Venezuelans demonstrated their hatred for U.S. economic and political domination in Latin America. The next day, May 14, twelve U.S. warships, under "secret orders" were swiftly dispatched toward the coast of Lebanon in the Mideast. Supplies of ammunition, gas and gas masks were rushed by air to the Lebanese government, hit by six days of general strike and street fighting in opposition to the pro-West regime of Camille Chamoun, a foe of the Arab national independence revolution.

The growing hatred for Wall-Street-inspired policy was made abundantly clear as U.S. representatives in two nations simultaneously had to barricade themselves behind Embassy doors. In Caracas, Nixon was confined inside the U.S. embassy, protected by about 50 military police armed with rifles and machetes that "can slice a man's head off," while preparations were made for his hasty departure. He left the embassy today in a bullet-proof limousine as all traffic was cleared along the route and tanks and armored cars stood on guard at intersections.

The U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, was also shuttered up and under heavy guard after a second unsuccessful bombing attempt on the building. From 3,000 to 4,000 U.S. citizens were warned by Ambassador James McClintock, May 13, "to lay in a reserve water supply, extra gasoline and at least a week's food supply" and to "avoid all discussions of the political situation." Two U.S. Information Service libraries earlier were sacked and burned.

'GOODWILL' SALESMAN

The U.S. State Department is somewhat accustomed to anti-U.S. outbursts in the Mideast But Washington officials were shocked at the widespread hostility that greeted Nixon's "goodwill" tour of South America. The Vice-President met angry shouts of "Go Home!", "Little Rock" and "Death to Yankee Imperialism!" all the way from Uruguay to Venezuela.

An eye-witness report of the Caracas protest demonstrations by Earl Mazo, N.Y. Herald Tribune, May 14, described how Nixon, on arriving at the airport, approached some mechanics who applauded him. "They were perhaps the only people in Caracas, outside officialdom, to show Mr. Nixon a warm welcome."

As the Nixon motorcade approached the city of Caracas, according to Mazo, "on all sides knots of people, young and old,

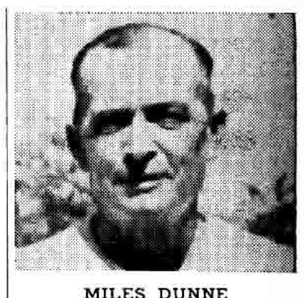
(Continued on Page 4)

Demonstration In Burma, Too

MAY 14 — An anti-U.S. demonstration was held yesterday in front of the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon, Burma. The crowd of men, women and children and some Buddhist monks carried posters condemning "American warmongers" and demanded that U.S. officials "don't interfere in our internal affairs." The demonstration was sparked by the report that Americans had given deputy Premier U Kyaw Nyein $600,000 to finance his campaign against the neutralist Premier of Burma, U Nu. The charges were denied by the deputy Premier. But few people doubt that the U.S. State Department would welcome a defeat of the Burmese Premier who has resisted pressure to take Burma into U.S.-sponsored bloc of Southeast Asian countries. (SEATO).

Miles Dunne-Socialist, Union Builder - Dies

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1 — Miles B. Dunne, versatile and colorful leader in the union and socialist movement in this area, died of cancer here yesterday. He was one of the celebrated Dunne brothers who helped lead Minneapolis truck drivers to victory in their historic 1934 organizing strike which triumphed over police terror and martial law.



MILES DUNNE

"Mick" Dunne was born in Little Falls, Minn., in 1896. His family moved to Minneapolis when he was a child. There his father became a railroad worker, member of the Maintenance of Way union, and participant in the hard-fought 1922 Shopmen's strike.

BECOMES SOCIALIST

"Mick" graduated from South High in Minneapolis, working during summer periods to help support his family. After graduation, he worked as a telephone linesman until going overseas in the signal corps in World War I. He came back from that experience — which included occupation duty — a convinced socialist.

Along with his brothers, Vincent and Bill, he was a leading militant in the early Communist Party. In 1928 he was part of the Trotskyist Left Opposition that was bureaucratically expelled from the party. **With Vincent and another brother, Grant, he was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the new movement that became the Socialist Workers Party. The work he did writing and directing plays for the Workers Club did much to help finance early issues of the Militant.**

After the 1929 crash he found work in the Minneapolis coal yards, as did Grant and Vincent. The Dunne brothers, Carl

(Continued on Page 3)

The True Face of Capitalism—and Its Victims

A Documentary Of the American Way of Life

(It is true that the United States is the wealthiest country in the world. But it is also true that America has the widest extremes between the poor and the rich, the workers and the capitalists, the producers and the parasites. In the past period of war-inflated boom, these extremes have been more easily glossed over. But now the economic crisis has become so severe that the real horrors of capitalism can no longer be ignored or concealed.

Even the capitalist press is compelled to give increasing glimpses of the true face of capitalism. This page is made up entirely of a sampling of the many published items our staff has gleaned in recent weeks, primarily from leading capitalist newspapers and press services, reciting the human toll the profit system is taking here in the richest country of all. Not one word is ours. We quote only the exact words of those mainly whose chief task is to glorify and defend capitalism. Let their own words convict it.)

'The Way Many Folks Live'

Talks with sociologists, police officials, welfare workers, psychiatrists and business executives indicate the recession is being cited increasingly as a cause or at least a contributing factor in changes taking place in the way many folks live, work and play.

These authorities contend the recession is causing many young people to put off marriage plans; spurring crime rates, especially among teen-agers; heightening family tensions and thus contributing to divorces and desertions. . .

On the group level, say sociologists, growing unemployment threatens to bring rising racial tensions. In many areas, Negroes have been among the first to be laid off, often because they lacked job seniority, were concentrated in unskilled jobs and were widely employed in recession-hurt industries. . .

The U.S. Department of Labor confirms that Negro workers have been hit proportionately harder by the slump than whites. Of the total work force, the department figures 16% of non-white workers were unemployed in February, compared with 7% for white workers. . .

In recent months, robberies in many areas have spurted upward — and many authorities attribute the increase in part at least to the general economic slowdown and its effects on family life. . .

With hard times straining some family ties, the number of desertions and abandonments tends to increase, notes James R. Dumpson, First Deputy Welfare Commissioner in New York City. "Our aid to dependent children cases has been rising since the end of last year, and it's still going up," he reports. Mr. Dumpson says unemployment often leads to desertions among the generally less stable families. **(Wall Street Journal, April 23.)**

'It's a Depression'

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26 (AP) — The recession, the real recession, is not so much a national statistic or a national argument as it is a man like Don Crane.

Mr. Crane, who lost his job, now keeps house while his wife works. They scrape along on her earnings, but it hurts him that he is no longer the breadwinner.

Or it's Elzy Fisher, who lost his car and his freezer and, in a sense, his family: they have to live with in-laws. . .

. . . One factory speaks more of "attrition" than unemployment. Another refused to admit it lays off employes; it "furloughs" them. . .

But they can't argue away the people, the separate human beings behind the statistics:

One of them is Mr. Crane, 27 years old, who lives in a four-room house.

"I walk from the front door to the back door," he said. "I fool around in the yard. Yesterday I washed the windows just to kill time. I try not to think but I find myself thinking: 'Will I ever get a job again?'

"I've tried everything, even filling stations. No jobs, I just ask for work not what the pay is, not any more. I'll take anything. So far, in six months, all I've found was a few days of odd jobs for a neighbor."

He used to work at General Electric on the dryer assembly line. With overtime, he took home $115 a week. Then in October, he was laid off. **Since then, he has exhausted his unemployment compensation ($32 for 26 weeks) and his $500 savings.**

His wife Mary found work at a cigarette plant for $63 a week, sealing cases. The Cranes and their three young children now live on that, just barely.

* * *

Small comforts, once taken for granted by lanky, 26-year-old Don Mitchell and his plump, Southern-born wife, are today luxuries from another far-off world.

They have a kitchen table (cost: $3) but not enough chairs. At dinner time the children — Debby, 3, and Donna, 5 — must eat standing up. Or else squat on the floor.

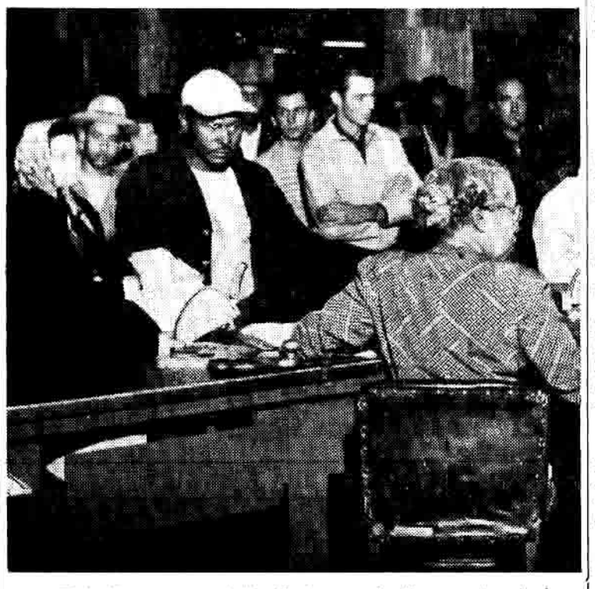
They have two borrowed beds and — for Sharon, 15 months old — a borrowed crib. But no sheets. And only one sorry pillowcase. They have a small gas range of ancient vintage but the gas has been cut off and Mrs. Mitchell prepares meals on a small hot plate.

"Debby has hives," Mrs. Mitchell said. "The doctor says it is something she's eating. I figure it must be all that fried food. You can't do much else on a hot plate. . ." They have no refrigerator.

"I don't buy much milk at a time," Mrs. Mitchell said. "But when there's some left it won't keep overnight. We wake up in the morning and it's spoiled. . .

"My husband said I should buy oranges. They're very healthy — vitamin C or D, I think. Kids can't live on just noodles. . . I've got everything just stuffed into the closet," Mrs. Mitchell said apologetically. "We wear our clothes wrinkled. The Welfare people say I am allowed $3 for an iron, but tell me, where can I find an iron for $3?"

Six years of security came to an end for the Mitchells last November when Don lost his job as foreman in a barrel factory. The two had met on the assembly line there. . . **For his failure to find work since, he bitterly blames "the depression." "Not recession. There is no recession," he said. It's a depression." (N.Y. Post, April 29.)**



Detroit was one of the first areas in the country to be hit by the economic slump. Unemployment Compensation offices like this one were filling up almost a year ago. Today there are thousands of auto workers who are in the desperate plight of having exhausted their benefits.

Whether You Build Autos...

DETROIT, May 4 . . . The mother stood with her five children in the shabby parlor that has a two-foot hole in the plaster beside the television set. The 10-year-old said he didn't want to go out to play — the other kids on the block teased him too much because his blue jeans were six inches too short and full of patches.

"I've always tried to keep my family clean and decent, but now their clothes are just falling apart," the mother said wearily. She was a slim, graceful woman, soft-spoken and looking younger than her 30 years.

She told of the troubles that had piled up since her husband, a Navy veteran, lost his job as a welder in the Chrysler body division Sept. 6. One child fell off the back steps and had a concussion. Another had to go to the hospital for treatment of infected sinuses. By then the Blue Cross had lapsed and the medical bills came to $300. The washing machine conked out in December and the transmission in the '48 Ford called it a day a couple of months later. **They kept up their $80 monthly rent until February, but by the time they drew their last weekly insurance check for $48 a month ago their original savings of $200 had turned into a $200 debt to a finance company and an unpaid installment of $15 on their sewing machine. (A. H. Raskin, N. Y. Times, May 4.)**

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DETROIT, April 15 . . . just drop in at UAW Local No. 3, across from the big, dingy old Dodge motor plant in Hamtramck . . . I had hardly introduced myself when Richard, a still-young man who had been working for Dodge for 10 years as a crane and elevator-hoist operator, rather hesitantly entered to ask Big Pete if he knew "anywhere where they were hirin' "

Big Pete said bitterly: "Boy, you can't buy a job in this damn town." Richard nodded disconsolately, as though this were the answer he expected. . .

Richard was followed by sturdy old Charles, 15 years a torch welder, who "done all the show jobs for his company except one year."

After Charles came Herman, the slow-spoken southerner, who was threatened with repossession of his car. The procession went on all morning, and all the men who had the same essential problem.

All suddenly had their income cut in half, after nine or 10 or 11 years of steady work on the same job. Like most of Detroit's other tens of thousands of jobless auto workers, all were now between nine and 13 weeks away from the end of their unemployment benefits, when there would be no income at all.

All had time payments to make, which they could hardly carry even now. **(Joseph Alsop, Detroit Free Press, April 15.)**

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DETROIT, April 15 . . . Ringing doorbells along the gray streets, you find the same story. Only here, it is grimmer and more poignant, for one actually sees the furniture and the washers and the cars and the homes that are in danger.

You see the children "who drink water now," and the harassed wives who "don't know how we can manage much longer," and the men who seem unable to overcome their surprise at being at home on a working day.

One becomes obsessed by the thought of "the end of the 26 weeks" (of benefits), which all these people spoke of with a sort of defeated dread. . . (Joseph Alsop, Detroit Free Press, April 15.)

. . . Or You Roll Steel

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 26 — The recession is "a real depression" to most of the 530,000 residents of Mahoning Valley, the nation's third-ranking steel producing area.

Hardest hit are the younger steelworkers, those with the least seniority according to the union contract. One of these is Thomas McNulty, 35-year-old father of four children, ages 11, 9, 7 and 5.

Mr. McNulty, a second helper in the open hearth plant of United States Steel's Ohio works in Youngstown, was furloughed last Jan. 5. His take-home pay had been about $125 for forty hours. He and his family now live on his $39 a week compensation, plus a little earned by Mrs. McNulty as a part-time clerk in a grocery store.

In 1956, the McNulty's put $3,000 down on a $14,000 home in Canfield, a Youngstown suburb, and their payments are $95 a month.

"I'm a couple months behind," Mr. McNulty says, "but my father is helping me keep up the interest, so the bank hasn't given me any trouble yet. But I don't know how they'll feel if I don't get back on the job soon and start paying up."

He also bought a 1956 Ford on which his monthly payments are $62. "I expect I'll lose it pretty soon," he says. . . **(North American Newspaper Alliance.)**

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YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 26 . . . Paul Kotch, a crane operator in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube's Blooming mill, who lost his job last Christmas week, used to average $110 a week. He's 30, has a five-year-old daughter, his wife expects another child soon, and he's the sole support of his widowed mother.

"We're existing on the $36 a week I get from the compensation," Mr. Kotch says. He's now two months behind on the $60 monthly payments on the home in Campbell he's trying to buy.

Valley merchants are participating in the national "Buy Now" drive. The stores, restaurants and bars are placarded with the slogan: "You auto buy now . . . keep Youngstown business healthy." **Penciled beneath many of them is the cynical remark: "with what?" (North American Newspaper Alliance, April 26.)**

"And Where Will We Go?"

The fact is that the last 30 years have changed our economy far less than most of us had supposed. For example, it was long my innocent notion that the New Deal mortgage law had done away with the foreclosure and made home ownership safe.

Then I went to Detroit and found numbers — not great numbers but certainly depressing ones — of unemployed auto hands being thrown out of the houses I presumed they owned. They were members of the new middle class who were supposed to have escaped the landlord and become their own masters.

But, of course, they weren't being foreclosed. They never had title to those houses. They would get title only when they finished their payments. **They had no equity for whatever they had put in until then; they might as well have been tenants. One month after they missed a payment, they were on their way out. . . (Murray Kempton, N .Y. Post, April 18.)**

* * *

Gus Makridakis knows his trade. He's been at it for 43 years. But, for the first time, he cannot get a job. "I've never seen times so hard," he declared. "Not even in the 30's. I worked all the time then. But now. . ." he spread his fingers hopelessly.

Gus, 61, and father of six, has been trying to get a waiter's job since January.

. . . He didn't worry much then. After all, he had always obtained jobs before. But he suddenly became ill and had to be hospitalized for major surgery.

By the time he had regained some of his strength and started looking again, there just wasn't any work.

"He had made $70 to $90 a week, with tips and all," according to his wife, Helen.

"But with six children, four of them still at home, and my mother, we didn't get a chance to save much."

. . . Because of the large family, the Makridakises couldn't find an adequate apartment when they moved here from New Jersey three years ago.

So they sold their house and made a down payment on a five room home in a pleasant, tree-lined section of Jamaica, at 89-15 184th Pl.

Mrs. Makridakis, 40, broke into tears as she talked. "Now we've received a notice of foreclosure," she said.

"We have put over $5,000 into the house, but what really matters is what will happen when we lose it.

"We don't have anything to put down on another one this time. And where will we go?"

As she talked, she carefully tucked her feet, covered by worn white shoes, under the folds of her simple cotton housedress. "Don't take my picture," she pleaded. "This is all I have to wear." **(N. Y. Post, April 30.)**

'Something About Tensions'

DETROIT . . . His unemployment insurance ended two months ago and he took his wife to move in with her widowed sister and two youngsters in a hotbox that looks like a transplant from Tobacco Road. He has a road-weary Ford he bought second-hand four years ago and on which he already has paid more than $500. He still owes $310.60 on it, but it is so dilapidated that the finance company never bothered to come and haul it away.

"They've took about everything else," this ex-Chrysler assembler said in his uncomplaining way. "They took my bedroom set and my living room set. I owed $300 on them. Then they took my gas cabinet range. I lacked $100 on that." **(A. H. Raskin, N.Y. Times, May 4.)**

* * *

DETROIT . . . The hot sun brought hundreds of jobless to the banks of the Detroit River to fish and doze. The perch were not biting, but that did not bother anyone much. A metal finisher in his twelfth week of layoff at Fisher Body looked up and down the line of D.P.'s from other auto plants on the embankment, and said:

"After awhile just sitting around the house gets you down. You look at TV till the last show goes off and then you have nothing to do till you start looking tomorrow. What with the wife being nervous, you're always getting into arguments. **The other day she said to me, 'I see in the paper where President Eisenhower says 300,000 people got jobs last month. Why weren't you one of them?' I only wish the President would tell me how to get from the fishing line to the assembly line." (A. H. Raskin, N. Y. Times, May 4.)**

* * *

Various forms of public assistance available to unemployed workers were described Wednesday by representatives of public, private and governmental social agencies at a labor meeting in DeLuxe hall, Third and Maria.

Seven Defendants — 6 Broken Homes

Two teen-age gang members were found guilty last night of second-degree murder in the slaying of Michael Farmer, a 15-year-old polio victim. The General Sessions Court jury convicted two others of second-degree manslaughter and acquitted three others. . .

Louis Alvarez, 17, convicted of murder in the second degree. . . Helped father, a house painter, on jobs occasionally. **Born in Puerto Rico and came to this country when he was 4. . . Mother died when he was 7. . .**

Charles Horton, 18, convicted of murder in the second degree. . . **At 7 he picked cotton during the summer in his native Alabama from 5 in the morning to 7 at night. . .** Lived in Alabama with an aunt or grandmother until he was 14. . . **Has seen father but twice in life. . . Until he came to New York to live with mother he had seen her only once a year. . .**

Leroy Birch, 19, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. . . Lived with grandparents. . . Feels he never got a chance in life because of police harassment. . . **Product of a broken home, he worked only occasionally. . .**

Leoncio DeLeon, 17, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. . . **Born in Dominican Republic. . . His English poor. . .** Came to this country alone in 1952. . . **Has not seen father in six years. . . Quit school to help support mother,** who was in this country awaiting him. . . Worked as a delivery boy and in a restaurant and **began to loaf when he was laid off. . .**

Richard Hills, 17, acquitted. . . but looks 14 or 15. . . **Only one of the seven who has had mother and father with him in his adolescent life. . .** Father, Mark, is an engineer who works on jet planes. . . His mother works occasionally as a waitress. . .

John McCarthy, 15, acquitted. At 15, the "baby" among the defendants. . . **Has been taken from hospital to hospital since infancy by mother, Beatrice, who always felt there was "something wrong." . . .** He is said to have mental age of 9. . . **Black hair already holds streaks of gray. . . Father died five years ago and since then he has been relief recipient. . .**

George Melendez, 16, acquitted. **Never saw his father. . . Born in San Juan, P.R., and came to United States in 1946 to join mother, Elena. . .** She worked in laundries, cafeterias and bakeries to save enough to bring son here. . . Quit high school after attending for year. . . Fears bigger boys. . . Worked occasionally as a delivery boy in grocery and drug stores. . . Says he never had much time to play. . . **He and his mother on relief. . .** Quietest of group. (N.Y. Times, April 16.)

Where the Axe Falls Heaviest

DETROIT, May 4 — The layoff axe, moving implacably up the seniority list, has chopped off the great bulk of the workers who got their jobs in the last ten or eleven years. That means that most of the orphans of the assembly line are former service men and others who came to adulthood and family responsibility too late to have suffered through the great depression of the Thirties. (A. H. Raskin, N.Y. Times.)

* * *

Negro unemployment is running at more than double the white rate, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination says. Chairman Charles Abrams said . . . that non-white workers still had not fully recovered from the effects of the 1953-54 recession. As of March 1958, one out of every seven Negroes in the nation was unemployed, in contrast to the one out of 14 rate among whites, he said . . . (N.Y. Post, May 5.)

* * *

WASHINGTON, May 2 — Old man recession has robbed cupid's bow of some of its zing. . . The U.S. Public Health service's office of vital statistics said February marriages dropped 88,000 compared with 103,000 in the same month last year. Proving, said experts, that romance and tough times rarely go exactly hand in hand. . . (United Press.)

* * *

Eighty-five per cent of the bankruptcy applications made in the U.S. last year were by wage earners, people not connected with any business, whose sole income was derived from salary or commissions.

Eighty-five per cent of the bankruptcy proceedings filed in 1958 will be by the little people, too, according to the best estimate of the Administrative Office of U.S. Federal District Courts. (N.Y. Post, April 30.)

. . . Rev. Francis Curtin, director of the Bureau of Catholic Charities, spoke on family and personal problems related to unemployment . . .

"He's got something about tensions developing," said a husky union member later. "When a guy like me has to stay home and tend house while his wife works in a tavern at night, some strange things happen." . . . **(St. Paul Pioneer Press, April 3.)**

"At the End of the Rope"

John P. Inheiro, 50, was a bus boy. He worked in an all-night restaurant. Few of the patrons noticed him as he went about his work; almost none missed him when he fell ill and lost his job . . .

For a long while the bus boy was a man recovering from a serious illness. Then, five months ago, he became a man looking for a job. And jobs for a 50-year-old bus boy — especially one who was Puerto Rican — were hard to get.

He went from restaurant to restaurant. Did the boss need a bus boy? No? All right — thanks, anyway . . .

But even when he applied for the hardest, least rewarding jobs, he had no luck . . . Yesterday Mrs. Inheiro went out shopping. The two boys were playing in the streets. The ex-bus boy was alone in the house.

He took a rope and attached it to a shelf near the entrance to the apartment's living room. Then he knotted it around his neck. When his wife came home, she found his body hanging at the end of the rope.

There was no note. But his wife, the neighbors, the police, knew why he had done it. **(N. Y. Post, April 16.)**

"When Your Kids Starve..."

OROVILLE, Calif., May 7 — A bank robber fainted from hunger today before the teller could count out the money . . . Mrs. Pat Thelander, 23, teller at the bank, had counted out almost $3,000 for the robber when he plopped on the floor.

The bank robber was unarmed. He simulated a pistol in his pocket when he handed a note to the teller demanding the money in fives, tens and twenties . . .

Police carried Timothy J. Mahoney, 49, out of the bank on a stretcher. A doctor said he was suffering from malnutrition. **Mahoney, who was unemployed, said he had not eaten in three days . . . (Associated Press.)**

* * *

NEW YORK — Out of work and down to her last three cents, an attractive 20-year-old brunette tried to hold up a taxi driver with a paring knife last night. But the cab driver grabbed her and turned her over to police . . .

She said she had not eaten since Sunday. Police fed her and booked her for felonious assault, attempted robbery and violation of the weapons law. **(N. Y. World Telegram, April 15.)**

* * *

"He did it," Mrs. Helen Peters said, "for his children. He was very depressed and very moody. He looked for a job for three months and couldn't find anything. When you see your kids starving it's no picnic."

Mrs. Peters was talking about her husband, George Peters, 37, who was shot by a cop yesterday after robbing a midtown restaurant. He told police that he couldn't find work and was desperate for money. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital where his condition is fair.

"We don't have anything," Mrs. Peters, 27, said, "We have no money, no work, we have nothing. This is my dress. I have one pair of shoes. There are three children.

"He went out every day looking for a job. I stay home and take care of the kids. We couldn't find anything. We would have starved if my mother didn't give us some money . . ."

The family lives in a three room apartment in a tenement on a demolition site owned by the City Housing Authority . . . "Now," she said, "we have to get out. I received an eviction notice . . ."

There was, however, something for Mrs. Peters to be thankful for. "Thank God my husband is alive," she said. **(N.Y. Post, April 15.)**

. . . Capitalism Is Theft'

"We've told most of our security officers to stop watching for shoplifters and start watching the clerks," the personnel manager of one of New York's largest department stores commented privately this week.

The reason: Soaring inventory shortages, which can be explained only by systematic stealing "from the inside . . ."

A hard-bitten New York store detective agrees. "The reasons for employe thefts usually boil down to one or more of the three r's — rum, the races or red-heads. Now, I guess, you can add a fourth — recession," he says. (Wall Street Journal, April 29.)

* * *

The last word on that band of brothers which is the American enterprise system was pronounced in yesterday's Wall Street Journal . . . a report on the $1,000,000,000 a year the white collar worker steals from his partner, the boss . . .

. . . They do not, in spite of the ancient theory, all go to Miami. They just go home to Hohokus. They are men who ask no more than the company of their wives and children and maybe one of Mr. Sarnoff's color television sets. They dream not of the Fontainebleau but of a power lathe. They will wait for their tin stars. **They are loyal servants of the established order; and they have learned that capitalism is theft. (Murray Kempton, N.Y. Post, April 30.)**

Local Directory

BOSTON
Workers Educational Center, Gainsborough Bldg., 295 Huntington Ave.

BUFFALO
Militant Forum, 831 Main St.

CHICAGO
Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.

CLEVELAND
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Friday nights 7 to 9.

DETROIT
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

LOS ANGELES
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or AN 3-1533. Book Shop open Mon. 7-9 P.M.; Wed. 8-10 P.M.; Sat. 12-5 P.M.

MILWAUKEE
150 East Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS
Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.

NEWARK
Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY
Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND - BERKELEY
P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA
Militant Labor Forum and Campaign Hdqtrs. Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO
The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Open Wed. 4-6 P.M.; Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

SEATTLE
655 Main St., MU 2-7139. Library, bookstore. Classes every Friday evening at 8 P.M. Open House following at 10:30 P.M.

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Kremlin's Attack on Tito

The bitter propaganda campaign suddenly launched by the Kremlin April 19 against the Yugoslav Communist Party appeared to have abated within the same week, halfway through the Yugoslav CP's Congress. Then, ten days later it was hotted up again by a blistering attack on Titoism by the Chinese CP. The next day Pravda reprinted the Chinese article and then the whole press of the East European countries, except Poland, again started baying in chorus against Yugoslavia.

The tone of the attacks are the most ominous since the days of Stalin's anti-Tito campaign of 1948. It has reached the point where Pravda (May 9) makes heavy-handed hints of economic sanctions, and diplomatic notes threatening such punitive measures reportedly have been delivered to Belgrade.

The unexplained suddenness and virulence of the campaign against the Yugoslav regime, as well as its seeming off-again-on-again tempo, has aroused all sorts of speculation. It is not yet clear what are the precise motives of the ruling Soviet and Chinese bureaucrats.

But if American workers find it puzzling to figure out what the anti-Yugoslav flare-up is about, think of what it must be for the Soviet workers. After a period of restored USSR-Yugoslav friendship they wake up one morning to discover in Pravda that "their" policy toward Yugoslavia and its Communist Party has suddenly taken an alarmingly bitter turn. Skilled readers between the lines though they have become, they cannot find out what the Yugoslavs are saying in their own defense. Will Tito again be discovered to be an "imperialist agent" and a "fascist"? Will economic and diplomatic relations be ruptured and border incidents be provoked as in 1948? The Soviet workers do not know, cannot voice their opinions on the subject, and have no legal way of influencing "their" foreign policy. This is the actuality of the bureaucratic rule in the USSR, which despite mitigations and modifications has not basically altered from Stalin's days.

Nor has there been a basic change in the relationship of the Kremlin to the countries of East Europe. The threat of economic reprisals against Yugoslavia shows that all Moscow's fine talk of fraternity, equality, mutual respect, non-interference in internal matters, was only talk. Yugoslavia is a very poor and technologically backward country. Disruption of its economic plans by cancelation of Soviet commitments would cause the working people of that country great suffering. Moreover it would increase the pressures on the Tito regime to make opportunist deals with imperialism out of desperation.

While in no way endorsing the whole Yugoslav draft program, which is far from a Leninist document — but not as outrageous a travesty of Marxism as is the Kremlin critique of it, socialists should defend the Yugoslavs' present stand for the right to differ from Moscow and Peking. For that is the right to their independence as a nation.

Chronic Unemployment

It's a rare day when a Big Business politician offers the public a basic truth about capitalism. Senator George Aiken (R.-Vt.) did so in a May 1 speech in which he pointed out that mounting unemployment "is more or less a chronic situation rather than a temporary one," and that the present situation would have developed a long time ago, "but we were bailed out by two wars."

To cope with chronic unemployment, Aiken suggested consideration of such measures as a shorter work week, a guaranteed annual wage and profit-sharing.

A shorter work week without reduction in take-home pay would certainly go far in easing unemployment. But Aiken's basic point—that it took two bloody wars to "bail out" the capitalist economy—is a strong argument for a far more basic solution, namely, to replace the depression and war-breeding system of production for profits with a rational system of planned production for use.

Source of War Danger

By Harry Ring

MAY 13 — The recent sharpening of the diplomatic conflict between the Soviet and U.S. governments led many political observers to believe that the projected summit conference would not be held. Since Washington has from the outset been extremely reluctant to participate in a heads-of-state parley it was assumed that it had now found a way out. But the current concensus is that the conference remains definitely slated. According to a May 11 Washington dispatch by Robert J. Donovan in the Herald Tribune, the prevailing view in Washington is that it will be held "before the end of 1958."

Explaining why, Donovan cuts through the surface complexities of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic maneuvers and puts his finger directly on the powerful social force that is driving the Western powers to the summit.

WORLD OPINION

Posing the question of why Washington sees a conference as "inevitable," he writes: "The answer is that the force of world opinion, especially in the uncommitted countries, is driving this as well as other Allied governments to make every visible effort—including a willingness to attend a summit conference—to lessen the threat of nuclear war."

The continuing growth of this anti-war sentiment is one of the key factors of current international politics. Spurred by growing mass recognition of the horrifying consequence of atomic war, it has already become a substantial factor in slowing down the drive toward World War III. **A key question for humanity is whether this sentiment will crystallize into a movement capable of eliminating the threat of war completely.**

Indispensable to such a development is a clear understanding of the source of the war danger. As with any mortal disease, the prospects for its elimination is contingent on striking at the source of the infection.

Since it initiated the cold war more than a decade ago, the Big Business government in Washington has sought to prove that the peril of war springs from a Soviet plot to dominate the world.

WHO ENCIRCLES WHOM?

A current example of such propaganda is the May 11 Minneapolis speech by John Foster Dulles, in which he stridently declared that the United States and its allies will not "sit idly by to be more and more encircled by a hostile despotism which seeks to strangle us."

But such pronouncements aren't getting the same response that they did previously. Too many people in too many countries are keenly aware that the image presented by Dulles is the direct opposite of the reality.

Soviet bases are confined within the borders of East Europe. But a network of U.S. bases, stretching across five continents, encircle Soviet borders. The reality of who is doing the encircling was spelled out in the May 11 New York Times by military expert Hanson W. Baldwin. He wrote:

"We have a powerful—though small—army near the dangerous Iron Curtain in Germany. We have the inestimable advantage of overseas bases virtually ringing the Soviet Union; and we have floating, mobile bases at sea capable of reaching . . . deep into the Eurasian heartland . . . "

In the same article, Baldwin strikes a new blow at the propaganda hoax that the war danger springs from an ever-present prospect of Soviet aggression. On the basis of a many-sided political and military analysis, Baldwin concludes, "there is very little likelihood of a deliberately planned, coldly conveived Soviet nuclear attack."

It is worth recalling some of the available expert testimony substantiating Baldwin's conclusion. Defense Secretary McElroy told the press April 11 that he "can sleep at night" because he knows there is no danger of a Soviet attack. A day later it was revealed that General Albert Wedemeyer had secretly testified to Congress that "he is convinced that the Soviet Union does not intend to precipitate a new war." And just a year ago last April Dulles himself testified to Congress that the only "serious danger" of Soviet attack lies in the chance it might misunderstand U.S. intentions.

THE REAL 'DANGER'

Perhaps the most revealing admission was made by the Central Intelligence Agency chief, Allen Dulles, who told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, April 28, that "the USSR does not intend to use its military power in such a way as to risk general war." The real danger, he explained, springs from the enormous progress made by the socialized economy in the USSR.

The giant strides made by Soviet industry, he said, particularly at a time when American production has been crippled by the recession, is helping to convince many people, that, particularly in the underdeveloped countries, nationalized property, not capitalism, is the key to social progress.

At the same time, he added, the USSR is engaging in increased trade with Western Europe and Asia. This, he warned, constitutes a serious threat to "traditional" U.S. areas of economic exploitation and profit-making.

Determined to ultimately stamp out this "threat" and save the world for capitalist exploitation, American Big Business policy makers have stretched U.S. military frontiers to the very borders of the USSR.

Clearly then, the movement to prevent war must have as its target the capitalist system that generates the war drive. Throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, increasing numbers of people are recognizing this essential fact. **When the American working people will also come to agree, humanity will be well along the road to enduring peace.**

A Tribute to Miles Dunne

By James P. Cannon

For the past year the press has been filled with exposures of union leaders who abused their trust for personal gain. Other "labor statesmen" and exponents of business unionism, who draw down fat salaries and expense accounts and think and live like capitalists, are praised because they don't steal from the union treasury.

The death of Miles ("Mick") Dunne reminds us that the union movement of our time has known labor organizers and leaders of a different breed. Indeed, the high-salaried officials, who today dictate in air-conditioned suites and ride in chauffeured Cadillacs, are living off the achievements of these pioneering militants.

PARSONS' LINEAGE

Mick Dunne, of mixed Irish, French and Indian ancestry, was a true son of that generation of hard-fighting, incorruptible labor organizers to which Big Bill Haywood, Frank Little and Gene Debs belonged and which traced its lineage back to Albert Parsons and the Haymarket martyrs. The activities of such men were guided by two stars. One was the organization of the unorganized into powerful unions to buck the tight-fisted corporations. The other was the ideal of a workers' world which could build a socialist society where men could at last be free and equal.

These became Mick's aims, too, as soon as he reached the age of reason. He steered his whole life course by them. Like his well-known brothers, Vincent and Grant, he shared the ups and downs, the hard knocks and good times of a wandering worker's life from the days of the First World War to the end of the Big Boom of the 1920's.

Destiny knocked on his door during the depth of the depression when he was slaving as a driver in the coal yards of Minneapolis. Together with his brother Vincent, Farrell Dobbs, Karl Skoglund, Harry DeBoer and others, he formed the initial nucleus of that group of rank-and-file truckdrivers who were to inscribe an unforgettable page in the history of the Minneapolis — and American — labor movement.

TRUCKDRIVER BATTLES

With nothing but firm wills, a sound class struggle policy, and confidence in the capacities of their fellow workers, they organized the coal drivers, wrested recognition from the companies, and then proceeded to extend unionism to other sections of the teamsters. Mick Dunne showed what stuff he was made of in those turbulent battles of 1933-34-35 when the foundations of the new unionism were established.

The struggles for union recognition and conditions in those days were fought out and decided on the streets and in front of the plants and often involved pitched battles with scabs, police, deputies. There were government arbitrators at work, too, but the men of Minneapolis knew the score and never relied upon their good will. **They depended upon the force of an alert, informed, educated rank and file.**

AIDED OTHER UNIONS

By such methods the team of leaders including Mick Dunne overturned the open shop in Minneapolis, created the most militant and democratic union in the Northwest, and expanded the power of the teamsters through the Middle West. Rising with his union, Mick became President of the Teamsters Joint Council. His advice was cherished and heeded because it had proved its worth in action. He was often called upon by workers in adjoining areas to lend a hand in their organizing drives, notably by the gas-workers in St. Louis.

Mick could be as serious as the next fellow when the occasion demanded, but he did not practice the creed of postponing enjoyment until the millenium. "He took his fun where he found it," and he found it wherever he was. Always ready with a quip or a practical joke, and willing to hoist another one with the boys at the bar, he was undoubtedly the best-liked person in Minneapolis labor circles.

Mick stood ace-high in the estimation of his brother teamsters. He could have kept his posts and climbed still higher — had he agreed to disregard his conscience and class feeling. But he wasn't born or built that way. He could rise with his class but never out of it and beyond it at the workers' expense.

The unpostponable collision with the forces of bureaucratism and corruption brought him face to face with this decision in 1940-41. Prodded by the employers and for his own reasons, President Tobin of the Teamsters International demanded that Local 544 line up for the approaching war, abandon its progressive, class struggle policies, sacrifice its autonomy and democracy, and become part of the bureaucratic machine.

SMITH ACT DEFENDANT

Mick and his associates answered that ultimatum with one of their own: "We'll resist — and go down, if necessary, with colors flying." Tobin hurled all the resources of a despotic administration against the stiff-necked rebels of Minneapolis: receivership, expulsions, attacks by hundreds of imported goons, court injunctions, intervention by city and state officials. All that was not enough. Then Tobin appealed to Roosevelt for aid; the FBI and Justice Department stepped in and the Local 544 and Socialist Workers Party leaders were indicted in the first applications of the Smith Act.

Mick went on trial with the rest but his case was dismissed on a technicality. After that he returned to the life of a worker who had to pay the penalty for his beliefs and loyalty to his fellows by being hounded from job to job. **He died as he lived — an unflinching soldier of labor with brilliant capacities for leadership and unshakeable devotion to the cause of his class.**

* * *

It is important for the young generation who view the labor upsurge of the 1930's across the span of two decades to grasp the significance of the career of men like Mick, both in its period of prominence and in its days of obscurity.

Through the boom years of the 1920's militants such as Mick labored in the hope that the labor skates who dominated and misdirected the AFL would be unseated and swept aside by a vigorous upheaval of the ranks which would result in the cleansing of the old unions and the organization of the industrial workers. They prepared themselves for that time and those tasks.

THEIR MONUMENT

When the crash of 1929 and its consequences set the stage for a new turn of affairs, these militants were ready to come forward, thrust aside the old-line officials, and assume direction of the seething rank-and-file movements. The tremendous advances made by unionism during that decade is the imperishable monument to their initiative and their work.

However, when the new movement ebbed back, became stabilized and bureaucratized with the advent of the Second World War and its aftermath, these builders of the unions who wouldn't go along were shoved aside or tossed out by the upstart bureaucrats. The crushing of Local 544 was one of the first and most dramatic episodes in this process.

The Becks, Brewsters, Brennans and Hoffas rose to eminence on this strangulation of democracy within the unions. These apostles of business unionism were encouraged and supported in their efforts to housebreak the unions by the very representatives of the employers who later turned upon them. The bosses could never make "sweetheart agreements" with leaders like Miles Dunne. That's why they had to mobilize the full array of their power outside and inside the unions to eliminate these spokesmen for the rank and file and push more pliant and corruptible tools in their places. Big Business got the kind of labor leaders they preferred: patriotic members of the Elks, Rotary and Knights of Columbus, Republicans and Democrats who never passed up a fast buck and operated according to the standard: "every man has his price."

Mick Dunne never went along with that. He despised and rejected it. He went down to defeat — but not disgrace.

He left behind a spotless reputation for integrity, for honesty, for loyalty to his fellow workers and his socialist ideals.

We confidently predict that when the next great resurgence of labor militancy comes — as it surely will — the names of men like Mick Dunne will shine still brighter because they did not falter in good times or bad in preparing that better future.

Miles B. Dunne addressing a banquet held in Minneapolis by the Workers Defense League, Jan. 28, 1945, to welcome home Socialist Workers Party members who were railroaded to prison under the Smith Act. Miles Dunne was also indicted but his case was dropped. At table, from left to right, are Carl Skoglund, Grace Carlson, Vincent Dunne and Oscar Coover.

...Michigan Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

also checking the petitions of the Prohibition Party, with 16,900 signatures, and the new Tax Cut Party, with 16,730 (15,315 valid signatures are needed). The Tax Cut Party is a semi-fascist group, which distributes anti-labor, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic literature.

COMMENTS ON SWP

An interesting comment on the petition campaign appeared May 8 in the East Side Shopper, in the popular column written by Charles C. Lockwood, civil liberties champion and president of the Greater Detroit Consumers Council. Lockwood wrote:

"It's pretty well known that Socialists are capable of putting in hard work for their cause. This was demonstrated by the Michigan Socialist Workers Party members and supporters who gathered a record-breaking 30,000 names in two months of cold weather to place a Socialist ticket on the ballot.

"When a small group, however, can roll up that kind of a score there is something more involved than hard work. The bulk of the petitions were gathered in front of unemployment compensation offices.

"Obviously, the majority of the 30,000 signers were not Socialists. They signed for a variety of reasons — some to support the democratic rights of a minority party; others to protest against the layoffs; and a significant number because they are fed up with the present tweedle-dee versus tweedle-dum two party setup.

"Michigan may well be a significant indication of what can be expected elsewhere in the country. Whether we like it or not the deepening depression will create a new audience for ideas and programs which in the past have been labeled as radical and utopian. History shows that all too clearly."

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"1848" — Documentary Art Film

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A social evening will follow

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Contribution $1.00

...Miles Dunne Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Skoglund, Farrell Dobbs and others then began the slow, uphill work that made Minneapolis a union town.

During this first period, "Mick" and Carl Skoglund succeeded in attaining and holding membership in the then tiny Teamsters Union. This was no small feat. The union heads had little stomach for taking on the job of expanding the union—particularly since they knew it inevitably meant a clash with the powerful union-busting employer agency, the Citizens Alliance. Twice "Mick" was dropped from union membership for insisting on the need to organize the coal yards. But finally he and Skoglund convinced the best of the union members and opened the way for the admision of others into the union.

100 STRIKES

"Mick" was in the forefront of the 1934 strike battles and after victory was won, played a big role in organizing other union locals in the area. From 1934 to 1941 he played a leading role in over 100 victorious organizing strikes.

With a talent for simple, popular writing, Miles Dunne was responsible for many socialist leaflets and union publications of the time. He was editor of the extremely popular voice of the Minneapolis truck drivers, the Northwest Organizer, which was born as a daily strike paper in 1934. **During the strike the paper was sold to thousands of avid readers on Minneapolis street corners and played a key role in raising strike funds as well as in mobilizing public support.**

He remained managing editor of the paper after his election as secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Joint Council and president of Local 544.

He is survived by his wife, Jewell, his brothers, Vincent, Fenton and Paul, and his sister, Mrs. Hazel Chase.

"Mick" Dunne and his good work will not be forgotten.

Election Policy Debated in Detroit

DETROIT, May 8 — Workers and students tonight heard a stimulating discussion of the important issues in the 1958 elections at a symposium conducted by the United Detroit Forum at Central Methodist Church.

Several tendencies in the labor and radical movement were represented on the panel of speakers: Carl Haessler, labor journalist, formerly an editor of the Auto Worker and Federated Press; Carl Winter, state chairman of the Communist Party; George Breitman, representing the Socialist Workers Party; and Martin Mitchnick, representing the Proletarian Party.

They were introduced by the moderator, George Shenkar, who explained they had been invited to discuss the following question: To what extent should labor support the Democratic Party? Is a labor party possible at this time? What about independent socialist candidates? By what method can the cause of peace and socialism be best advanced?

SOCIALIST DISCUSSION

Shenkar, noting that this was the first time official representatives of the Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party have appeared on the same platform locally, stated that the United Detroit Forum was dedicated to presenting speakers with divergent points of view and urged other socialist groups to join in the general discussions organized by the forum. **Breitman said the SWP endorsed this view, hoping that the discussions would be continued and broadened and would lead to joint action wherever possible as well as the clarification of differences among radicals.**

Carl Haessler confined himself to the question of how a labor party can be formed in this country. Reviewing the experience of third parties and left-wing parties during his long span of activity, he concluded that the only way to achieve a labor party was through capture of the Democratic Party by the unions. The name wouldn't be important; it would then be in fact a labor party.

He stated that the labor movement already has captured the Democratic Party in two states— Michigan, through the United Auto Workers, and West Virginia, through the United Mine Workers. He foresaw similar possibilities in California, New York and Minnesota.

Mitchnick, attacking the limitations on democracy in the whole election process, spoke against participation in election campaigns. He advocated that the socialist forces could better utilize their resources and energies in other fields of activity, specifically study groups on the nature of capitalism and the aims and methods of socialism.

CP POLICY

Carl Winter said the present policy of the Communist Party is determined by the level of development of the mass labor movement. He hailed the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education as a forward step of enormous political potential.

He spoke enthusiastically of the Democratic-labor coalition in Michigan, which he credited with being responsible for the election of the first Negro to the Detroit city council last year. He said efforts of union figures like Carl Stellato to win nominations in the Democratic primary are of direct concern to socialists, and warned that radicals cannot sit back in indifference at Republican U.S. Senator Potter's campaign for re-election this year.

Winter stressed also that radicals must not now engage in actions which might isolate them from the mass of the union movement, but ought to play a supporting part in progressive, actions organized by the unions. This was the only way in which he dealt with the question of running independent socialist candidates.

Breitman said the Socialist Workers Party rejects both the policy of abstention from election campaigns, when public political interest is highest, and the policy of supporting the Democratic Party, directly or indirectly through such formulas as "The Republicans must be defeated at all costs."

The next big step in American politics, he said, will be the workers' break with the Democrats and the formation of their own party, a labor party, which socialists in 1958 must help to prepare and hasten by running their own candidates to popularize class-struggle methods and goals.

EXPOSES DEMOS, GOP

Most of his remarks were devoted to a detailed, point-by-point demonstration that everything socialists stand for — the fight for peace, against depression, for Negro equality and against the witch-hunt — would be contradicted and negated by support of the Democratic Party. **Picking up the reference made to GOP Senator Potter as a reactionary witch hunter, Breitman agreed that he must be opposed on the ballot, but asked whether that could be done effectively through support of his liberal Democratic opponent, Philip Hart, whose main political boast is that as U.S. District Attorney he initiated the Smith Act indictment of six Communist Party leaders in Michigan.**

The discussion from the audience was lively and continued past the time of adjournment. Winter used it to make the point that the Democratic Party is dominated by capital, and that the Communist Party does not endorse the Democrats. Breitman used it to report progress in Chicago, California, New York and other areas in the formation of united socialist tickets, explained that time and other factors had made it difficult to explore possibilities for such a ticket in Michigan this year, and expressed the SWP's hope that it would be achieved in this state in time for the 1960 elections.

Shenkar reported that the United Detroit Forum is planning open-air meetings during the summer months. Those who want to receive notices should write him, 26301 West Hills Drive, Inkster, Mich.

Socialist Election Policy In 1958

By James P. Cannon
National Chairman,
Socialist Workers Party
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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXII — MONDAY, MAY 19, 1958 — NUMBER 20

The Negro Struggle

By John Thayer

The Negro 'Summit' Meeting

"Wait old horse and you'll get hay," was in essence Eisenhower's advice to the gathering of 350 Negro editors and leaders in Washington, D.C. But knowing the story's end (the horse finally died of malnutrition), the listeners overwhelmingly criticized Eisenhower's admonitions of "patience" and "forbearance" on integration and civil rights.

Though his speech was a collection of "brotherhood" banalities, as is usually the case with speeches of capitalist politicians to Negro audiences, some were downright distasteful. What could be more patronizing than this outburst of generosity: "you may be Negroes — but you are Americans."

He overworked his favorite and mendacious argument that too much shouldn't be expected in the way of civil rights legislation or enforcement because "the hearts of men" have to be changed first. Thus: "We must depend on more and better education than simply on the letter of the law. We must make sure that enforcement will not in itself create injustice"; and "But I say that laws themselves will never solve problems that have their roots in the human heart and in human emotions."

Will the hilarious day ever come when Eisenhower goes before a meeting of bankers to advise them not to depend on law enforcement but to exercise "patience" and "forbearance" toward holdup men, embezzlers and all other "misguided" people with larceny in their hearts? Eisenhower continues the pattern established by both Republican and Democratic Presidents since the betrayal of Reconstruction: strict enforcement of one set of laws — those protecting property rights, but merest lip service to those sections of the Constitution and those laws covering the civil rights of the Negro people.

That the conference's adverse reaction to Eisenhower's plea for "patience" was so general should not be taken as proof of its militancy. This conference, if anything, was more conservative than most gatherings of Negro leaders because it included a number of businessmen. The adverse reaction is a tribute to the fact that "gradualism," "patience," "now is not the time," "we're not yet ready," and similar Uncle-Tom phrases have become so discredited with the Negro masses that today no leaders or would-be leaders dare condone them, let alone use them.

Of course, not using such phrases, even condemning them, doesn't mean that leaders cannot practice the very policies the banned phrases describe. This will become all too evident at election time when one half of the leaders will be urging Negro voters to support the Republicans and the other half to back the Democrats. The crimes of these parties on civil rights and integration will be glossed over with arguments that they are not 100% bad and that with patience they can be made a little better.

Planned Panda-monium?

By J. Edgar Goober

A sinister campaign is afoot to open the floodgates of the U.S. to hordes of subversion-bearing animals. Its first overt act was reported on the front page of the May 7 N.Y. Times. Directors of American zoos protested the State Department's refusal of entry to a giant panda from Communist China. Aiming their vicious propaganda at American kiddies, zoologists, pinkos, crypto-communists and bleeding hearts are moaning that there is not a single giant panda in the U.S. and that they come only from China. Obviously their campaign has deep roots. It can be no accident that in the past five years good, clean, upright American children have had stuffed toy pandas foisted on them. This was merely to pave the way for bringing a live, atheistic, communistic panda to our shores.

The liberals are urging that the panda be admitted on condition that it take a loyalty oath and sign a non-communist affidavit. But as usual they are just playing the commie game. How much faith could intelligent American patriots put in the oath of a panda from Red China?

Why are the subversives so anxious to get this panda into the U.S.? One of the reasons is to spread propaganda belittling people's capitalism. The panda is a raccoon that grows to six feet and about 200 pounds. The Russian sputnik weighed a half ton, the U.S.' only 30 pounds. Superficial observers were impressed even though the U.S. satellite had much finer workmanship. Impressionable kiddies at the zoo would contrast the 200-pound panda with the 20-pound raccoons, overlooking the fact that our raccoons are much more graceful. Thus another propaganda victory for the reds.

The panda must be kept out, and in the meantime scientific geniuses like Dr. Edward Teller and Werner von Braun should be assigned to a crash program on raccoon enlargement — with vitamins, shots, etc., etc.—to show the world that American know-how and free enterprise can beat the Soviets in this field too.

In their arguments for admitting the panda, the zoo heads revealed that recently via England a former White House secretary brought two dogs from Chinese-controlled Tibet into this country. This just proves how right Joe McCarthy was! Red infiltration reaches into the highest circles of government. The blood of good Americans should boil at the thought of these Communist dogs, raised without any morality whatsoever, associating with our 100% American dogs.

America Wake Up Before It Is Too Late! Deport the Two Commie Dogs Immediately! Keep The Panda Out!

How the Tax Swindle Works

By George Lavan

The Number One demand in the labor leaders' anti-recession program is an immediate tax cut. This was spelled out on March 11 by President George Meany to the AFL-CIO Conference to Put America Back to Work in the call for raising the individual basic exemption from the present $600 to $700. For workers this would mean a tax cut of $20 a year plus another $20 for each dependent. Walter Reuther proposed the possible alternative of a three-month withholding-tax holiday.

In their tax-cut proposals the labor leaders argue that the resulting increase in consumer purchasing power would reverse the economic downturn. Many students of economics within the labor movement believe that the recession is too basic and organic a function of capitalism to be cured by such a superficial measure. All of them, however, favor the AFL-CIO proposal as an immediate aid measure for workers and as a simple matter of economic justice. Indeed, many of them criticize the AFL-CIO proposal as much too modest. Socialists are the most thoroughgoing, demanding that incomes of $7,500 and less bear no taxes whatsoever; and that the tax burden be shifted mainly onto the corporations and the millionaires — that is onto those who can best afford to pay.

The fact of the matter is that the whole tax structure in the U.S. has been steadily perverted so that each year the workers bear more and more and the wealthy less and less. The original perspective of the graduated income tax, which labor and progressives once fought to establish was to encourage wage income and earnings of small farmers and to hit with progressively stiffer rates unearned incomes that zoomed for the stratosphere. After years of undermining, the special tax credit for earned income was repealed in 1943 and now there is a special tax credit for dividend income. This turnabout has been furthered by all sorts of loopholes put into the law for corporations and the rich as well as by myriad "interpretations" of the Internal Revenue service.

The income tax brackets begin with the biggest single jump — from no tax to 20%, then by smaller percentages up to a top of 91%. But the 91% is just for decoration today. For instance, in 1955 there were 267 individual returns reporting gross incomes of $1 million or more. Of these four did not pay any taxes whatsoever while for the other 263 it averaged out at 53%—a far cry from the 80-91% that supposedly applies to such astronomical incomes. For all reported gross incomes of over $100,000 the average paid was only 46% instead of the 75% and over those brackets theoretically call for.

BIG SAVINGS AT TOP

But there is a lot of finagling that is done to reduce reported gross incomes. The split-income provisions by which husband and wife file a joint return does not save one cent for a couple with $2,000 a year of taxable income. **For those with $5,000 a year it saves $80, but for someone making $100,000 it saves $13,680—that is, on an income 20 times as much it saves 171 times as much tax money.**

The preferential consideration given wages and earned income now also goes to dividend income as a result of the 1954 revision of the tax law. The first $50 in dividends is not counted for tax purposes and there is a 4% credit granted on all dividends. Since only 0.7% of the income of those earning up to $5,000 is from dividends, it is obvious that this preferential provision aids only the highest brackets — the higher the more help.

Capital gains is a gimmick that has almost become a household word. But workers can only talk about it. Those who use it are the high-bracket people who thereby escape to a 25% rate. The stocks, bonds, property, etc.—must be owned by the seller for only six months to qualify the profit on it as capital gains rather than income.

DEPLETION

A worker may be depleting his body and strength with each year of labor but that makes no nohow to the tax collector. An oil well, gold mine, coal mine, etc. — that's different! **Their owners have to be compensated for "depleting" their property by selling (at a handsome profit) the oil, natural gas, etc., etc. Twenty-four big oil companies, for example, in 1954 kept $645 million in "depletion" allowances that normally would have gone to the government in taxes.**

An unemployed worker would get the bum's rush if he went to the Internal Revenue Service and demanded back the money he had paid in taxes in previous years. Not so with corporations. They have the "carry back — carry forward" gimmick. Assume that a company paid taxes on $100,000 net income in both 1955 and 1956, and that in 1957 it had a net operating loss of $130,000. It simply gets back from the government the whole tax it paid in 1955 and 30% of the tax it paid in 1956. The beauty of this provision is that it works two years backwards and five years forward. A good loss can be an asset. **Hence such ads as this which appeared in the financial page of a newspaper: "LOSS CORPORATION FOR SALE. Lumber—millwork and building materials. Net operating loss of $200,000 available."**

(First of two articles)

ON U.S. PAYROLL

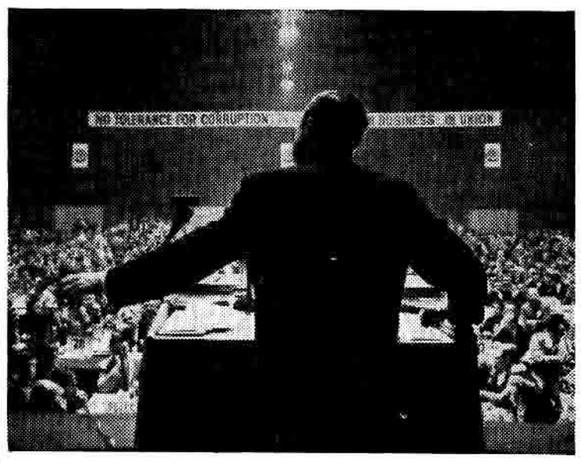
The House Foreign Affairs Committee was embarrassed to discover that apparently a $1,000,000 of U.S. foreign "aid" was used by President Trujillo, the Dominican dictator, to send his son to school in the U.S. for one year. The money wasn't spent on books. Young Trujillo occupied a Kansas City Hotel, had a fleet of cars, a week-end ranch house and other luxuries.

Adult Delinquency

Young people from Harlem, the lower East Side and sections of Brooklyn and the Bronx participated, April 19, in a seminar on juvenile delinquency. It was said that adults did not understand teenagers or their gangs, but "turned around and did the same thing" by forming armies and "telling us that because Russia has a satellite we should have a bigger one."

"If they want us to act like adults, why don't they?" a boy asked. "It's legalized, that's the only difference," one girl said.

Reuther Still Retreating



Walter Reuther in April 1957, at the United Auto Workers convention which set the shorter work week as the union's major 1958 bargaining goal. Reuther later junked the demand leaving the union without a practical program around which to mobilize strength in the current negotiations. On May 10 he offered to submit the union's present meager demands to binding arbitration. The auto corporations rejected the offer.

The Role of the U.S. As a 'Good Neighbor'

By Lillian Kiezel

While the daily press shouts about "Communists," "Pro-Communists," or "Communist-led mobs" assaulting Nixon's "goodwill" tour of South America, most observers acknowledge that the violence can't be dismissed by this means. **Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Republican, expressed this most clearly when he said, "It seems to me they [hostile demonstrations] represent evidence of open and continuing animosity toward this country and its policies . . . I think it represents some deep-seated grievances."**

What are these grievances? The first is economic exploitation by U.S. Big Business. The 20 countries that make up Latin America have a total population of 170 million with tragically low living standards. Although they are rich in natural resources, most of them have been allowed to develop only very one-sided economies, particularly attuned to the needs of U.S. profiteers. A good part of Latin American capital is owned by U.S. corporations. Profits produced annually flow out of Latin America to the enrichment of the Northern "good neighbor."

RECESSION EFFECT

This long-term exploitation has been aggravated by the U.S. economic crisis. U.S. imports have been lowered and this has pushed down prices for Peruvian lead, Brazilian and Colombian coffee, Uruguayan and Argentine wool and Bolivian metals. Furthermore, Latin American countries are aroused over new U.S. tariffs that further restrict imports of their products.

The second grievance of Latin American countries is that they meet hostility from the U.S. government when, in self-defense, some Latin American regimes attempt a minimum program of nationalizing their most important product so that they can begin to develop a more rounded economy.

For example, in Argentina petroleum is controlled by a state monopoly. All political parties there subscribe to the continuance of this monopoly. "Oil is an emotional issue in Argentina where nationalistic prejudice against foreign oil companies is widespread. Peron signed a development contract granting concessions to two U.S. companies. The revolutionaries used this with telling effect to stir public opinion against him." Jan. 8, N.Y. Times.

Several Latin American governments are attempting to get U.S. loans with no strings attached. U.S. Big Business, speaking through Nixon, replies that "countries needing large capital investments should create conditions to attract private foreign capital—for each dollar of government aid there are many more dollars available in private capital." (Tad Szulc, May 11 N.Y. Times.)

If the whole truth were spoken, Nixon would have to add that all the "dollars available in private capital" will drain more dollars out of Latin America in the form of U.S. imperialist profits. In addition, these dollars will increase dependence of Latin American economies on U.S. Big Business, rather than liberate them from the vise.

HOW U.S. AID WORKS

It is easy to see why there is a growing suspicion of U.S. motives among government circles in Latin America. President Zuazo of Bolivia, for example, has indicated a belief that U.S. financial support comes, not out of a desire to help Bolivia out of an economic crisis, but in order to control the country for the benefit of American oil companies.

As a result some of the countries have considered accepting offers of the Soviet Union for aid and for trade pacts. In fact Colombia is already selling coffee to the Soviet Union.

A third grievance of the South American people is U.S. political interference with their internal affairs. Nixon complained that the "Communists" who led the demonstration in Peru were preventing free democratic expression of opinion. At Peru's Catholic University, he was asked, however, why the State Department aided the hated Cuban tyrant Batista instead of helping the Cuban people in their fight for freedom. Nixon tried to answer by saying that while dictatorships were repugnant to the American people, the State Department could not intervene in the internal affairs of any country.

Actually, the U.S. State Department has continually intervened in internal Latin American affairs. U.S. support of dictators like Batista and Trujillo of the Dominican Republic certainly constitutes intervention. **The most notorious case was the U.S. Government's participation and support in the overthrow of the legally elected Guatemalan government in 1954. When Argentine students taxed Nixon with this, he could only try to deny the well-known facts.**

Program to Fight Unemployment

The Militant proposes the following as immediate measures to combat the depression:

(1) Organization of the unemployed by the labor movement. For union unemployed committees to fight their jobless members' grievances on rehiring, unemployment compensation, rent, mortgage and installment payments, relief, etc.

(2) Unemployment compensation to all jobless for the entire period of unemployment at trade-union wages.

(3) A 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay to be the number one demand of all unions in contract negotiations. Amend federal and state wage-and-hours laws to include 30-for-40.

(4) A giant public works program at trade-union wages to build all the schools, hospitals, low-cost housing, highways and other useful and peaceful construction needed in this country today.

(5) Union action and FEP laws to prevent discrimination in layoffs, rehiring, unemployment compensation, public-works hiring, relief, etc.

(6) A debt moratorium for the unemployed. No evictions or foreclosures on homes, autos or appliances.

(7) No taxes on yearly incomes of $7,500 or less. End withholding and sales taxes to restore workers' purchasing power. Tax the rich and the corporations.

(8) A long-term trade agreement with the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China. Combat unemployment by filling large-scale orders from these countries for industrial and farm equipment in exchange for raw materials. Extend the credits necessary for such job-creating trade.

(9) Build a Labor Party based on the unions in alliance with minority peoples and working farmers.

...So. America, Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

screamed insults and hurled things . . . The day's worst incident took place . . . in the heart of the workers' districts, which had been the scene of the bloodiest riots in Venezuela's numerous revolutions, including that of January."

John T. O'Rourke, Washington Daily News expert on Latin American affairs, observed that "there was practically no pro-American sentiment to offset the hostile demonstration. This, despite the fact that there were some 30,000 Venezuelan spectators, many of whom joined the garbage-throwing mob."

U.S. SHELTERS DICTATOR

Attempting to explain some of the reasons for this popular outburst of anger, O'Rourke pointed out, "The Venezuelans recently deposed a bloody, merciless and brutal tyrant, Gen. Marcus Perez Jiminez. Yet the United States not only gave this discredited dictator prompt sanctuary, but did the same for his hated secret police chief, Pedro Estrada. Freedom loving Venezuelans, who risked death to overthrow this regime, resent his sanctuary."

The N.Y. Times editors, May 14, asked their readers to look upon these outbursts of hatred for U.S. policy on two different continents "philosophically as well as indignantly." They explained that such difficulties have been experienced by other "great" rulers of empires. "Those who are historically inclined, can look back on the experience of the British during the great days of their worldwide Empire and influence in the nineteenth century. Nobody loved 'perfidious Albion,' but no statesman . . . in London let that interfere with British policies. The whole point, with us today as with the British yesterday or the Romans 2,000 years ago, is that a great power must consider its own interests . . . "

These Big Business spokesmen forget that the British and Roman empires fell at the hands of those it oppressed or sought to oppress. And history records they deserved to fall.

FUND SCOREBOARD

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
SOUTH	$200	$215.00	108
DETROIT	825	736.30	89
BUFFALO	1500	1265.93	84
SEATTLE	550	460.00	84
YOUNGSTOWN	300	250.00	83
TWIN CITIES	1742	1439.00	82
Newark	265	205.00	77
Los Angeles	4600	3452.90	75
New York	5000	3737.89	75
San Francisco	440	308.00	70
Boston	600	390.00	66
Chicago	1716	1067.50	62
St. Louis	80	48.00	60
Cleveland	750	444.00	59
Philadelphia	528	304.77	58
Allentown	112	60.00	54
Oakland	265	139.00	52
Denver	40	16.00	40
Milwaukee	300	116.00	39
Pittsburgh	10	—	—
GENERAL	177	151.38	85
Totals through May 13	$20,000	$14,806.67	74

Calendar Of Events

CHICAGO

James A. Nash, Sr., well-known trade unionist, reviews Paul Robeson's book "Here I Stand," Friday, May 23, 8:15 P.M. Militant Labor Forum, 777 W. Adams St.

●

DETROIT

Friday, May 23, 8 P.M.—A report and discussion of the Auto Contract negotiations and other current events. Ausp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum, 3737 Woodward.

●

NEW YORK

Book Bazaar. New books and old—good, bad and indifferent—all bargains. Politics, history, novels, science fiction, poetry, general. Also records and original art works. Refreshments. Sat., May 24, 3-7 P.M. Young Socialist Alliance Hall, 144 Second Ave. (Corner 9th St.)

* * *

"Seamen's Spring Shindig." Saturday Night, May 24 at the Polonia Hall, 201 Second Ave. (between 12th and 13th St.). Fun, refreshments and entertainment by Al Moss and others. Contribution at door $1.25.

●

SEATTLE

May 24, 8:15 P.M. "Artistic Reality and the Spanish Civil War"—a book review by Bill Cumming of Alvah Bessie's "The Unamerican." 655 Main St. Public Invited. Dinner and social hour following.

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